

Atlantic Richfield Company

Material Safety Data Sheet

Adapted from USDL form OSHA -20 - May 1972

JAN 15 1982

MSDS 510

DPM 387-5

Military Specification:

Material Name
Aviation Turbine Fuel
JP-5
MIL-T-5624J
Specification Code
10280
Emergency Telephone (24 hr.)
312/468-9300

Section I - General

Manufacturer's name

Atlantic Richfield Company

Manufacturer's Address

515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, California 90071

Name (Brand-Trade) and Synonyms

Chemical Family

Distillate Fuel

Section II - Summary of Hazardous Information

Summary

CAUTION - MODERATELY COMBUSTIBLE. Keep away from heat and open flame. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid prolonged breathing of mist or vapor. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; call physician immediately. For SWITCH LOADING procedures, see Section IX.

TLV
(Source) 200 ppm
(Estimated)

Section III - Physical and Reactivity Data

Boiling Point (F°)

350-550

Evaporation Rate

(Ether

= 1) > 1

Other

1.6 cSt./100°F Viscosity

Vapor Pressure
(mm hg
at 70°F)

1

Incompatibility (materials to avoid)

Reacts with strong oxidizing materials.

Vapor Density
(air = 1
at 60-90°F)

6.0

Stability

☒ Stable

☐ Unstable

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat and open flame

Specific Gravity
(H₂O = 1
at 39.2°F)

0.82

Hazardous Polymerization May

☐ Occur

☒ Not Occur

Appearance and Odor

Light amber liquid - kerosene odor

Volatile Characteristics

Slight

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Solubility in Water

Negligible

Incomplete combustion may produce carbon monoxide.

Section IV

Fire and Explosion Data

Flash point (F°)

150

(method used) (

D93)

Flammable Limits

(% by volume in air)

Lower Flammable

Limit

Upper Flammable

Limit

0.7

5

Autoignition

Temperature (F°) 400

Extinguishing Media

Foam, dry chemical, CO₂, and water fog.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment. This may include self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against the hazardous effects of the normal products of combustion or oxygen deficiencies.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Moderately Combustible. When heated above the flash point, this material will release flammable vapors which can burn or be explosive in confined spaces and exposed to a source of ignition. Mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below normal flash point. Keep away from heat and open flames. For SWITCH LOADING procedures, see Section IX.

Section V First Aid and Emergency Procedures

Note to
Physician

Toxic signs and symptoms may follow contact with the skin over large areas of the body, inhalation of vapors or ingestion.

Eye Contact

Flush with clean low pressure water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact

Thoroughly wash affected area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and thoroughly clean before reuse.

Inhalation

Immediately remove from contaminated area to fresh air. Keep individual quiet. In case of respiratory distress, give oxygen or artificial respiration. Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Aspiration into the lung will cause severe chemical pneumonia. Immediately obtain medical attention.

Section VI
Health Hazard Data

Primary Hazard

Inhalation of vapor and ingestion of liquid leading to aspiration into the lungs.

Route of Exposure	Affected	Signs and Symptoms
Eye Contact	X	<p>Eye irritation may result from vapor or from contact with liquid. Skin irritation leading to dermatitis may occur on prolonged skin contact due to skin defatting.</p> <p>Inhalation: Prolonged exposure to vapors of this material may cause signs and symptoms of central nervous system depression such as, headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, weakness, and loss of coordination. Affected persons normally experience complete recovery when removed from the exposure area.</p> <p>Ingestion: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, restlessness.</p> <p>Aspiration: Chemical pneumonia.</p>
Skin Irritation	X	
Inhalation	X	
Ingestion	X	
Skin Absorption		

Effects of Overexposure

Eye irritation, skin irritation leading to dermatitis, central nervous system depression, chemical pneumonia.

Section VII
Spill or Leak Procedure

Precautions if Material is Spilled or Released

Remove all sources of ignition around spill area.
Clean up spill as soon as possible.

Waste Disposal Methods

Use absorbent material such as clay or diatomaceous earth to clean up spill. Dispose of contaminated material in an approved disposal site. Comply with Federal, State and local regulations concerning waste disposal into landfills.

Section VIII Special
Protection Information

Ventilation

Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this material below applicable standard (See Section II-TLV).

Eye Protection

Chemical safety goggles should be worn while working with this material.

Skin Protection

Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. If conditions or frequency of use present danger of exposure, impervious protective clothing such as gloves, apron, boots and facial protection should be worn.

Respiratory Protection

Approved organic vapor respirator, supplied air, or self-contained breathing equipment must be used when concentrations or vapor exceeds the applicable standard. (See Section II-TLV).

Other Protection

Use good personal hygiene practices. In case of skin contact wash with soap and water. Oil soaked clothing should be removed and laundered.

Section IX
Special Precautions

Handling and Storage

SWITCH LOADING A static ignition hazard can exist when low vapor pressure products such as diesel, heating oil, kerosene, or jet fuels are loaded into a cargo tank containing flammable vapors from a previous load of gasoline or other low flash point hydrocarbons. This type of loading is called "SWITCH LOADING" and requires special precautions which are in addition to the regular loading procedures.

General Comments

Keep away from sparks, open flame, and heat. Keep containers closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapors. All electrical equipment in areas where material is stored and/or handled should be installed in accordance with applicable requirements of the National Electric Code, N.F.P.A.

Date Issued

May, 1976

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